General Assembly

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Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 108

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/68/457)*]

68/188. The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Reaffirming also its commitments contained in resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration", and resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",

Reaffirming further the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels,[1]

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development,[2] held in New York on 26 June 2012,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015"[3] and the report of the United Nations system task team on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda entitled "Realizing the future we want for all",

Reiterating that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which in turn reinforce the rule of law,

Reiterating also that transnational crime must be addressed in full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law as

[1] Resolution 67/1.

[2] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

[3] A/67/257.

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part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socioeconomic conditions and, in that regard, stressing again the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States,

Recalling its resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", and its resolution 67/186 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking",

Recalling also the resolution of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on the recommendations of the Congress on its four substantive topics, including the topic "International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme",[4] as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/145 of 21 December 1995, as well as the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in 2000, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2005, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005,

Recalling further the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[5] in which Member States, inter alia, recognized the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term, sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other,

Mindful of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, 2005/21 of 22 July 2005 and 2006/25 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, as well as the assistance activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that area, including in post-conflict reconstruction,

Acknowledging that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are important tools for establishing fair and effective criminal justice systems that are enshrined in the rule of law and that their use and application in the provision of technical assistance should be enhanced, as appropriate,

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[4] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I, resolution 1, sect. I.

[5] Resolution 65/230, annex.

Stressing the importance of a well-functioning, efficient, fair, effective and humane criminal justice system as the basis for a successful strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of trafficking,

Bearing in mind that the rule of law includes fostering respect for a rule of law culture and the legislative, executive and judicial institutions needed to make and administer effective laws, and fostering trust and confidence that law-making will be responsive to the concerns and needs of the population and that the administration of law will be just, efficient and transparent,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that women, on the basis of equality of men and women, fully enjoy the benefits of the rule of law, and committed to using law to uphold their equal rights and ensure their full and equal participation,

Concerned by urban crime, acknowledging the need for stronger coordination between security and social policies, with a view to addressing the root causes of urban crime, and recognizing the direct relevance of urban safety as a prerequisite to sustainable urban development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging the call of mayors and other stakeholders at the sixth session of the World Urban Forum, held in Naples, Italy, in September 2012, as part of the Global Network of Safer Cities, for intensified efforts to strengthen the integrity of the safer cities approach by means of international cooperation and United Nations system-wide guidelines on safer cities and financing mechanisms for safer cities,

Noting the work of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and in particular the importance given to the rule of law and access to justice, as well as the focus on data availability and better accountability in measuring progress, as expressed by the Panel at its meeting in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 March 2013,

Noting with appreciation the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability for the purpose of developing within the United Nations system an effective and comprehensive approach to transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and reaffirming the crucial role of Member States as reflected in the Charter,

Noting the strategic priorities for the period 2013–2016 of the United Nations Development Group,

Stressing the importance of the rule of law, both nationally and internationally, as an essential element in addressing and preventing organized crime and corruption, and noting that the rule of law requires strong and efficient justice sector coordination, as well as coordination with other United Nations offices and activities,

Convinced that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that crime prevention and criminal justice elements that support the rule of law should therefore be considered in implementing the post-2015 international development agenda,

1. *Recognizes* the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, and recommends that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the decision to hold a special event at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to deliberate on the post-2015 development agenda;

3. *Underscores* that the post-2015 development agenda should be guided by respect for and promotion of the rule of law, and that crime prevention and criminal justice have an important role in that regard;

4. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive approach and further involvement of the States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the discussion leading to the formation of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, in close coordination with the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies and entities, fully taking into account the focus areas of the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Emphasizes* that special attention should be placed on channelling the work of the Commission, where appropriate, into the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, in close consultation with other stakeholders;

6. *Notes* that the main theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015, is "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", and looks forward to fruitful discussions at the regional preparatory meetings on that subject;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels, where necessary, including gender-specific data, in order to promote the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the post-2015 development agenda;

8. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General towards stronger coordination and integration of rule of law assistance, through the specialized and relevant international organizations, in order to enhance predictability, coherence, accountability and effectiveness in delivery of the rule of law at the national and international levels, and encourages further participation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in such arrangements, in particular, with regard to police, justice and corrections;

9. *Urges* Member States providing development assistance, in particular to countries emerging from conflict, to increase their assistance in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and recommends that such assistance could, upon request, include elements relating to strengthening the rule of law;

10. *Stresses* the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, incorporating the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures to ensure accountability and promote reconciliation while protecting the rights of victims of crime and of abuse of power, highlighting in particular the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting criminal justice reforms and strengthening the rule of law at the national and international levels in that context;

11. *Also stresses* that institutions of governance and the judicial system should be gender-sensitive and that the full participation of women needs to be promoted;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide substantive contributions to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) with regard to efforts to complement the development of United Nations guidelines on safer cities, taking into consideration the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention[6] and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[7] and to regularly inform Member States of the progress made in that regard, with a view to receiving comments;

13. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to include in their work programmes the issue of the rule of law, as well as to consider exploring the challenges posed to the rule of law and development and to develop appropriate training material;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[6] Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

[7] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

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[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/68/457)*]

68/189. Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[3,4] and all other relevant international treaties in this regard,

Recalling also the numerous international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular on juvenile justice, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[5] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[6] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[7] the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,[8] the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,[9] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[10] the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[4] A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier, in accordance with the definition contained in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

[5] Resolution 40/33, annex.

[6] Resolution 45/112, annex.

[7] Resolution 45/113, annex.

[8] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex.

[9] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex.

[10] Resolution 65/229, annex.

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against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[11] the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention,[12] the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[13] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[14]

Recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council, as well as of the Commission on Human Rights,[15]

Recalling also the invitation to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider developing a set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in consultation with all Member States and in close collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as contained in General Assembly resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012,

Noting with appreciation the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Special Representative on Violence against Children and relevant mandate holders,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and of its members, in particular their coordination in providing technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice, and the active participation of civil society in their respective work,

Mindful of the manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators, prepared jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and welcoming progress made on providing training in the use of the indicators contained therein,

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children in the criminal justice system, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to various forms of violence, abuse, injustice and humiliation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the joint report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on prevention of and responses to violence against children within

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[11] Resolution 65/228, annex.

[12] Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

[13] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

[14] Resolution 67/187, annex.

[15] Including, among recent resolutions, General Assembly resolutions 62/141 and 62/158 of 18 December 2007, 63/241 of 24 December 2008, 64/146 of 18 December 2009, 65/197 and 65/213 of 21 December 2010, 66/138 to 66/141 of 19 December 2011 and 67/152 and 67/166 of 20 December 2012; Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/23 of 26 July 2007 and 2009/26 of 30 July 2009; and Human Rights Council resolutions 7/29 of 28 March 2008, 10/2 of 25 March 2009, 18/12 of 29 September 2011, 19/37 of 23 March 2012 and 22/32 of 22 March 2013.

the juvenile justice system,[16] submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Urges* Member States to pay particular attention to the issue of child rights and the best interests of the child in the administration of justice, in accordance with applicable United Nations standards and norms for all children who come into contact with the criminal justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders, in particular children deprived of liberty, taking into account the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children;

4. *Also urges* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures, including legal reform, where appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children in contact with the criminal justice system as victims or witnesses or as children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law;

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote, inter alia, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, to comply with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, and to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to support the implementation of United Nations standards and norms relating to crime prevention and to child rights in the administration of criminal justice, with a view to promoting and protecting the rights of children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, as well as of child victims and witnesses of crime;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Human Rights Council, as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, to closely coordinate their activities relating to child rights in the administration of justice and the prevention of and responses to violence against children in the criminal justice system, in cooperation with the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner and the Special Representative on Violence against Children, to develop a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, and welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to that meeting in 2013;

9. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to include in their work programmes the issue of

[16] A/HRC/21/25.

violence against children, develop training materials and offer training and other capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and providers of support services for the victims of violence against children and for child witnesses within the criminal justice system, and to make available and disseminate information on successful intervention models, preventive programmes and other practices;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, on the outcome of that meeting, as well as to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

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[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/68/457)*]

68/190. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and inspired by the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and especially of promoting their implementation,

Re-emphasizing that, in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[1] Member States recognized that an effective, fair and humane criminal justice system was based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime and acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in designing and implementing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, entitled "Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps, and requested the expert group to report to the Commission on progress in its work,

[1] Resolution 65/230, annex.

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Recalling also its resolution 67/188 of 20 December 2012, in which it authorized the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to continue its work, within its mandate, with a view to reporting on its progress to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session,

Recognizing that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[2] remain the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners,

Taking into account the progressive development of international instruments relevant to the treatment of prisoners since 1955, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[3] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[4]

Taking into account also the relevance of other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners, namely, the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[5] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[6] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[7] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[8] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[9] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[10] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[11] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)[12] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[13]

Mindful of its resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012 on human rights in the administration of justice, in which it recognized the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware that, in its resolution 67/166, it took note of general comment No. 21 on the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, adopted by the Human Rights Committee,[14] and stated its awareness of the need for special vigilance with

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[2] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[4] Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.

[5] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.

[6] Resolution 43/173, annex.

[7] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[8] Resolution 45/111, annex.

[9] Resolution 40/33, annex.

[10] Resolution 45/113, annex.

[11] Resolution 45/110, annex.

[12] Resolution 65/229, annex.

[13] Resolution 67/187, annex.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/47/40), annex VI.B.

regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to various forms of violence, abuse and humiliation,

Recalling that, in its resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012 on follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, it decided that one of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress would be devoted to the topic "Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders",

Taking note with appreciation of the work done by the Expert Group at its meetings held in Vienna[15] and in Buenos Aires,[16] and mindful of the progress achieved at those meetings,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Argentina for hosting the second meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, held in Buenos Aires from 11 to 13 December 2012, and expresses its appreciation for the work done and the progress made at that meeting;

2. *Takes note* of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat examining the preliminary areas for possible consideration, and recognizes that, to a large extent, the paper has captured issues and identified rules of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[2] to be considered for a comprehensive revision under each preliminary area;

3. *Expresses appreciation* for the submissions of Member States in response to the request to exchange information on best practices and on the revision of the existing Standard Minimum Rules;

4. *Recognizes* the need for the Expert Group to take into account the social, legal and cultural specificities of Member States;

5. *Takes into consideration* the recommendations of the Expert Group with regard to the issues and the rules of the Standard Minimum Rules identified for revision,[17] in the following areas:

(*a*) Respect for prisoners' inherent dignity and value as human beings (rules 6, para. 1; 57-59; and 60, para. 1);

(*b*) Medical and health services (rules 22-26; 52; 62; and 71, para. 2);

(*c*) Disciplinary action and punishment, including the role of medical staff, solitary confinement and reduction of diet (rules 27, 29, 31 and 32);

(*d*) Investigations of all deaths in custody, as well as of any signs or allegations of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners (rules 7, proposed 44 bis and proposed 54 bis);

[15] E/CN.15/2012/18.

[16] E/CN.15/2013/23.

[17] E/CN.15/2013/23, paras. 15–24, and UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2012/4, paras. 7–16.

(*e*) Protection and special needs of vulnerable groups deprived of their liberty, taking into consideration countries in difficult circumstances (rules 6 and 7);

(*f*) The right of access to legal representation (rules 30; 35, para. 1; 37; and 93);

(*g*) Complaints and independent inspection (rules 36 and 55);

(*h*) The replacement of outdated terminology (rules 22-26, 62, 82 and 83 and various others);

(*i*) Training of relevant staff to implement the Standard Minimum Rules (rule 47);

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Expert Group, authorizing it to continue its work within its mandate with a view to reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the required services and support are provided for this purpose;

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for its readiness to host a further meeting of the Expert Group to continue the revision process;

8. *Invites* Member States to continue to be engaged in the revision process by submitting to the Secretariat, by 30 September 2013, proposals for revision in the nine areas identified above and to participate actively in the next meeting of the Expert Group, and invites civil society and relevant United Nations bodies to contribute to the process;

9. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a working paper integrating all inputs received from Member States, pursuant to paragraph 8 above,[18] for consideration at the next meeting of the Expert Group;

10. *Reiterates* that any changes to the Standard Minimum Rules should not lower any of the existing standards but should improve them so that they reflect the recent advances in correctional science and good practices, so as to promote safety, security and humane conditions for prisoners;

11. *Takes note* of the contribution received from the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Committee against Torture and other submissions received for consideration,[19] and underlines in this regard the valuable contribution of civil society in this process;

12. *Encourages* Member States to improve conditions in detention, consistent with the principles of the Standard Minimum Rules and all other relevant and applicable international standards and norms, to continue exchanging good practices, such as those regarding conflict resolution in detention facilities, including in the area of technical assistance, to identify challenges faced in implementing the Rules and share their experiences in dealing with those challenges, and to provide relevant information in that regard to their experts participating in the Expert Group;

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[18] Those inputs include the proposal by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), circulated in a conference room paper at the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

[19] Including the summary of an expert meeting held at the University of Essex, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on 3 and 4 October 2012 on the review of the Standard Minimum Rules.

13. *Recommends* that Member States endeavour to reduce overcrowding and pretrial detention, where appropriate; promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms; reinforce alternatives to imprisonment such as fines, community service, restorative justice and electronic monitoring; and support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);[11]

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States on request, including assistance in criminal justice and law reform and in the organization of training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

15. *Reaffirms* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in accordance with the procedures for the effective implementation of the Rules;[5]

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/68/457)*]

68/191. Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the global prevalence of different manifestations of the gender-related killing of women and girls[1] is reaching alarming proportions,

Concerned about violent gender-related killing of women and girls, while recognizing efforts made to address that form of violence in different regions, including in countries where the concept of femicide or feminicide has been incorporated into national legislation,

Aware that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, especially to the right to life, liberty and security of person, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Emphasizing the importance of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[3] which defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private spheres,

Conscious of the commitments undertaken by States parties through the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] which requires State parties to take all appropriate political, social, economic and cultural measures, including legislation, to ensure the full

[1] Gender-related killing of women and girls is criminalized in some countries as "femicide" or "feminicide" and has been incorporated as such into national legislation in those countries.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] Resolution 48/104.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

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development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men, taking into account the Optional Protocol to the Convention,[5]

Taking into consideration the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[6] which identifies violence against women as an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace, while emphasizing that such violence both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other international human rights instruments and that the elimination of such discrimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women,

Stressing that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and punish the perpetrators, eliminate impunity and provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by victims of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the actions and measures that Member States should take to meet their international obligations with respect to putting an end to violence against women and girls,

Recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions addressing various aspects of violence against women and girls of all ages,

Stressing the significance of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[7] as a way to assist countries in strengthening their national crime prevention and criminal justice capacities to respond to all forms of violence against women,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences[8] and Human Rights Council resolution 20/12 of 5 July 2012 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence,[9]

Taking note with appreciation of the agreed conclusions of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women of 15 March 2013,[10] in which, inter alia, the Commission urged all Governments to strengthen national legislation, where appropriate, to punish violent gender-related killing of women and girls and

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[5] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.

[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[7] Resolution 65/228, annex.

[8] A/HRC/20/16.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/67/53 and Corr.1), chap. IV, sect. A.

[10] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 7* (E/2013/27).

integrate specific mechanisms or policies to prevent, investigate and eradicate such deplorable forms of gender-based violence,

Taking note with appreciation also of the various initiatives taken at the regional level to prevent and address violence against women, including, for example, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Region, the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings,

Expressing its appreciation for the work undertaken by the United Nations system in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Viewing with appreciation the considerable input of many civil society organizations, as well as academia, in addressing the different forms of violence against women and girls, through research and direct action in their respective communities,

Alarmed by the fact that violence against women and girls is among the least punished crimes in the world,

Deeply concerned about the high level of impunity with regard to gender-related killing of women and girls, and recognizing the key role of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to gender-related killing of women and girls, including in ending impunity for such crimes,

Reaffirming the commitment to working together to put an end to such crimes, in full compliance with international and national legal instruments,

1. *Urges* Member States to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of violence against women and girls, in accordance with national laws;

2. *Also urges* Member States to consider undertaking institutional initiatives, as appropriate, to improve the prevention of gender-related killing of women and girls and the provision of legal protection, including appropriate remedies, reparation and compensation, to the victims of such crimes, in accordance with applicable national and international law and taking into account, as appropriate, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;[11]

3. *Invites* Member States to adopt a variety of measures, including preventive measures and the enactment and implementation of legislation, that address gender-related killing of women and girls and to periodically review those measures with a view to improving them;

4. *Urges* Member States, acting at all levels, to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing perpetrators of those heinous crimes against women and girls;

[11] Resolution 40/34, annex.

5. *Also urges* Member States, as appropriate, to consider designing, implementing and evaluating comprehensive programmes aimed at preventing all forms of violence against women and girls and reducing related vulnerabilities of victims, as well as those risks unique to perpetrators of gender-related killing of women and girls, including by conducting research focused on public education and interventions that target those vulnerabilities and risks;

6. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular measures to support the capacity of Member States to investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of such crime and provide reparation and/or compensation to victims and their families or dependents, as appropriate, in accordance with national laws;

7. *Also invites* Member States to address the existing problems of underreporting by enhancing data collection and analysis, as well as sharing relevant data, in accordance with national laws, and related information on gender-related killing of women and girls, in order to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to give due consideration to the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[7] in order to strengthen national responses to gender-related killing of women and girls;

9. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to support Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies, upon request, at the national, regional and international levels to address and prevent gender-related killing of women and girls;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to facilitate the gathering and dissemination of relevant and reliable data and other related information to be provided by Member States on their efforts to implement the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue conducting and coordinating relevant research on gender-related killing of women and girls, particularly in connection with the standardization of the collection and analysis of data;

12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-Women and other specialized funds and programmes of the United Nations, to raise awareness among Member States regarding gender-related killing of women and girls;

13. *Invites* Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with information related to best practices and other relevant information related to the investigation and prosecution of these crimes, in accordance with national legislation, and in that regard encourages civil society organizations and academia to share relevant information with the Office;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to discuss ways and means to more effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, with a view to making practical recommendations, drawing also on current best practices, in consultation with relevant United Nations entities and human rights mechanisms, and welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to that meeting;

15. *Invites* Member States to give due consideration to ending violence against women and girls, as well as to the realization of gender equality and empowerment of women in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

70th plenary meeting
18 December 2013

General Assembly

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Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 108

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/68/457)*]

68/192. Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which constitutes an offence and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, human rights and development,

Reiterating its concern that, despite sustained measures taken at the international, regional and national levels, trafficking in persons remains one of the grave challenges facing the international community, which also impairs the enjoyment of human rights and needs a more concerted collective and comprehensive international response,

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish perpetrators of trafficking in persons and to rescue victims, as well as to provide for their protection, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the victims,

Reaffirming the commitment made by world leaders at the Millennium Summit,[1] the 2005 World Summit[2] and the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in 2010,[3] to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[4] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 60/1.

[3] Resolution 65/1.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

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against Transnational Organized Crime,[5] which provided the definition of the crime of trafficking in persons, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[6] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[7]

Recognizing the significance of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full implementation,

Reaffirming that the Global Plan of Action was developed:

(*a*) To promote universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, and to reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons,

(*b*) To help Member States reinforce their political commitments and legal obligations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons,

(*c*) To promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons,

(*d*) To promote a human rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive approach in addressing all factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons and in strengthening the criminal justice response, which are necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators,

(*e*) To raise awareness within the United Nations system and also among States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society and the international and national mass media, and the public at large,

(*f*) To foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and within various entities of the United Nations system, taking into account existing best practices and lessons learned,

Recalling its resolutions 61/180 of 20 December 2006, 64/178 of 18 December 2009 and 67/190 of 20 December 2012 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on trafficking in persons,[8]

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/41 of 25 July 2013 on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolution 23/5 of 13 June 2013, entitled "Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: efforts to combat

[5] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531.

[7] Ibid., vol. 266, No. 3822.

[8] Resolutions 55/67, 58/137, 59/166, 61/144, 63/156 and 63/194.

human trafficking in supply chains of businesses",[9] and other relevant resolutions of the Council on trafficking in persons,

Welcoming the adoption of the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development,[10] held on 3 and 4 October 2013, and the commitment by Member States, inter alia, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, to protect victims of trafficking, stressing the need to establish or upgrade, as appropriate, national and regional anti-human trafficking policies, and to reinforce cooperation on prevention, the prosecution of traffickers and the protection of victims of trafficking,

Recognizing the important role of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons in fostering coordination and cooperation in the global fight against trafficking in persons, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other intergovernmental organizations, within their existing mandates,

Recognizing also that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, within its mandate, contributes to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and taking note with appreciation of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group,

Emphasizing the central role of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the global fight against trafficking in persons, particularly in providing technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, by making use of existing capacity-building tools, lessons learned and expertise available in international organizations, including the International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol,

Recognizing the need to continue to foster a global partnership against trafficking in persons and the need to continue to work towards an enhanced comprehensive and coordinated approach to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons through the appropriate national, regional and international mechanisms,

Recognizing also the importance of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms and initiatives, including information exchanges on good practices, of Governments and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

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[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/68/53), chap. V, sect. A.

[10] Resolution 68/4.

Stressing the need to protect victims of trafficking from being incarcerated and prosecuted even when States have inadequate or no formal procedures for their identification,

Recognizing that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for effectively countering the threat of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Recognizing also that victims of trafficking are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons, and that women and children without nationality or without birth registration are particularly vulnerable to trafficking in persons,

Stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of trafficking in persons and to reintegrate victims into the community, including by taking into account, where appropriate, the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking[11] and the commentary thereon developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking developed by the United Nations Children's Fund,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States, United Nations agencies, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector to address the problem of trafficking in persons, including women and girls as the most vulnerable group, and encouraging them to further enhance their efforts and cooperation, including by sharing their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible,

Affirming that capacity-building is a very important component in combating trafficking in persons, and in this regard stressing the need to intensify international cooperation to combat trafficking in persons, as well as technical assistance for countries aimed at strengthening their ability to prevent all forms of trafficking, including supporting their development programmes,

Recognizing that the Global Plan of Action and the establishment of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, established in compliance with the Global Plan of Action, aim at raising awareness of the situation of victims of human trafficking and at providing them with humanitarian, legal and financial aid through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Reaffirming the importance of humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons, including through governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

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[11] E/2002/68/Add.1.

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,[12]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[13] which provides, inter alia, information on progress made in improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons and in the implementation by the United Nations system of the Global Plan of Action,

Taking note further of the outcomes of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Vienna from 15 to 19 October 2012,[14] and of the fifth session of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, held in Vienna from 6 to 8 November 2013,[15]

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention is established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the Convention, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling its resolution 59/156 of 20 December 2004, and expressing its serious concern about the number of reported incidents of trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs and the ongoing lack of reliable data in that regard,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[4] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[5] taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and also urges States parties to those instruments to implement them fully and effectively;

2. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal;

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[12] A/HRC/23/48.

[13] A/68/127.

[14] See CTOC/COP/2012/15, sect. I.A.

[15] See CTOC/COP/WG.4/2013/5.

3. *Welcomes* the holding of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly during its sixty-seventh session, from 13 to 15 May 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, which, inter alia, evinced strong political will to step up efforts against trafficking in persons;

4. *Decides* to appraise, from within existing resources, on a four-year basis, starting at its seventy-second session, the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges, including in the implementation of the relevant legal instruments, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures in that regard;

5. *Also decides*, in the context of the need for raising awareness of the situation of victims of human trafficking and for the promotion and protection of their rights, to designate 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed every year beginning in 2014, invites all Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, to observe the World Day, and notes that the costs of all activities that may arise should be met from voluntary contributions;

6. *Expresses support* for the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Office for the purpose of providing assistance to Member States upon request;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with relevant international organizations outside the United Nations system and to invite such organizations and interested Member States to participate, when appropriate, in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and to keep Member States informed of the schedule of and the progress made by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, to continue to increase their activities related to the implementation of relevant international instruments and the Global Plan of Action;

9. *Invites* Member States to address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, humanitarian emergencies, including armed conflicts and natural disasters, sexual violence, gender discrimination and social exclusion and marginalization, as well as a culture of tolerance towards violence against women, youth and children;

10. *Calls upon* Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector to increase and support prevention efforts in countries of origin, transit and destination by focusing on the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking and the goods and services produced as a result of trafficking in persons;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their efforts to criminalize trafficking in persons in all its forms, including for labour exploitation and commercial sexual exploitation of children, including by tourists, to condemn these practices and to investigate, prosecute and penalize traffickers and intermediaries while providing protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking with full respect for their human rights, and invites Member States to continue to support

those United Nations agencies and international organizations that are actively involved in victim protection;

12. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to consider the need for meetings of representatives of national coordinating mechanisms on combating trafficking in persons, with a view to facilitating, inter alia, better international coordination and information exchange on good practices to address the problem of trafficking in persons;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as fund manager of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to continue to encourage contributions by States and all other relevant stakeholders to the Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

14. *Welcomes* the publication of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012* prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, looks forward to the next such report to be produced by the Office in 2014, pursuant to the Global Plan of Action, and encourages Member States to provide to the Office evidence-based data on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of the removal of organs;

15. *Invites* Member States to give due consideration to the commitment on combating trafficking in persons made by world leaders at the Millennium Summit,[1] the 2005 World Summit[2] and the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in 2010,[3] in elaborating the post-2015 development agenda;

16. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group to continue to contribute in line with their existing mandates to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and in this regard invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group to elaborate, in cooperation with Member States, a list of concrete measures planned until 2017 aimed at implementing the Global Plan of Action and to present it in an appropriate manner to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;

17. *Invites* Member States and other international and bilateral donors to provide voluntary contributions for these purposes, in accordance with the policies, rules and procedures of the United Nations;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to resume the preparation of a separate report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit the next report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

70th plenary meeting
18 December 2013